North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851. NO. 38.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be opened by the Subscribers in the City of Raleigh, the first Monday in March, 1851; and will be kept open for the space of ninety days.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
E. P. GUION,
W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ *The Book of Subscriptions may be found at Mr. Turner's Bookstore.*

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1851. 34—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

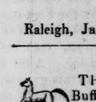
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

To all whom may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6 —.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly and, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE.

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

Important to

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.

Messrs. Berrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

LAW SCHOOL,

AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.

IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.

Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address,

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1851. 32—3t.

A NEW BOOK STORE,

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings.* Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm. R. Johnson & Co.,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIllwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers--has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or

GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 28—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

ACADEMY—RALEIGH

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

Board,	$45
Tuition, English,	10
Classics,	15

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,

ALSO,

Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson.* Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson,* under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.

Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containiug 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

Extra, Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. —

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST eceived and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850 5—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the Houe and Lot where he now lives, containing bout seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellcwell of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jeuny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 831—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Democracy of Franklin County, in Louisburg, on Tuesday of April Court week. A full attendance is desirable.

MANY VOTERS.

Feb. 26, 1851. 35—tm.

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, soking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

A Cook Wanted.

A GOOD Cook wanted, for this year, and for next, if she suits. Apply at this Office.

Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1851. 34—tf.

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction,* and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,

RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES,* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. TERMS $8 per month. GUILFORD LEWIS.

Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,

For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 3

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 23—

Speech of Hon. T. L. Clingman,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the future policy of the Government, delivered in Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives, February 15th, 1851.

Mr. CLINGMAN said: Mr. Chairman—A wide range has been taken by those gentlemen who have embarked in the debate on this bill. Among the subjects discussed by them, is one great question directly connected in its relation to the immediate subject matter. Before speaking to the bill itself, I propose to direct the attention of the committee to this preliminary question. This measure, if it should pass, will make a heavy demand on the treasury. With our other liabilities we shall almost certainly have a deficiency of revenue. This is so generally admitted, that we have already had before us propositions to change the existing revenue laws, with a view, as the movers allege, of increasing the amount derived by the existing duties on imports. It was formerly the practice, when an increase of the tariff was attempted, to allow a full discussion before the House was brought to a vote on the measure. A different mode, however, is now resorted to by the friends of higher duties. Their propositions are brought up at a time and in a mode when no debate can be had. We are thus required to vote on measures of the gravest moment, and affecting the vital interests of the whole country, without one word of explanation by their friends, or of objection by opponents. I shall therefore in the first place ask the attention of the committee to this branch of the subject, in order that the principles which govern my action may be indicated to the House and the country.

You well remember, Mr. Chairman, that at the close of the last session of Congress the gentleman from Ohio before me [Mr. Vinton.] introduced a proposition which if passed into a law, would have added more than a hundred per cent. to many of the existing taxes, and would have increased all of them. He moved the previous question and had friends enough to carry it, and thus cut off all debate and brought the House at once to a direct vote. The movement, however, notwithstanding all the preparation and effort of its friends, failed for the want of two or three votes only.

On that occassion I was, in connection with one of my colleagues, denounced by a portion of the press, attributing to us properly no doubt the defeat of the measure. We were charged with having misrepresented the views of our party and State. Since then, however, North Carolina has spoken on the subject throught the action of her legislature, by a vote unanimous in one House and with but two dissentients in the other. Our position on that occasion has been fully sustained. Not only did the legislature impliedly thus denounce that particular proposition, but it has gone so far as to condemn any increase of duties and all additional protection to the mining and manufacturing interests of the Northern States. With the general propositions embraced in their resolutions, I fully concur, and shall hold myself ready at all times to maintain substantially their truth and justice. Repeated attempts have been made, Mr. Chairman, to make this subject of the tariff a mere party question. Such efforts have in practice failed to be successful. For example, when the tariff act of 1842, often called the "Whig tariff," was enacted, it was passed with the opposition of almost the entire South. With the exception of one or two gentlemen only, the entire Whig and Democratic parties of that section were found voting against it. It was carried nevertheless by the joint effort of the Northern Whigs and Democrats, embracing most of the leading men of the latter party then in Congress.

When the bill of 1846, the present law, was passed, it received the vote of a single Southern Whig, my friend from Alabama on my right [Mr. Hilliard.] To the tariff of 1824 and 1828, I need hardly say that the entire body of the Southern delegations were opposed. It is true, however, Mr. Chairman, that Southern Whigs have defended and sustained tariffs, not only for revenue but also for protection as an incident upon certain principles. In 1844, in the debate with Dr. Duncan of Ohio, while defending the action of the Whig party with reference to this question, and assailing that of the Northern Democracy, and while stating the principles which it seemed to me ought to govern legislation on this subject, I declined to commit myself to the support of the tariff as it then stood, as a permanent measure, and left myself free to vote for its modification as I might subsequently think proper. When questioned three years since by a committee appointed by the Democratic members of the legislature of North Carolina, in relation to the existing tariff law, I not only refused to pledge myself to its support, but expressed the opinion that it needed modification, and declared my purpose to sanction such changes as I might regard proper and necessary at any future day. The support, Mr. Chairman, heretofore given to the tariff policy by the Southern statesmen, seems to have rested on the following grounds. In the first place, as I had occasion to bring to the attention of the House, three years since, there was in the convention which formed the federal Constitution, a direct bargain between the representatives of the Northern and Southern States. It was agreed that in consideration of the importation of slaves being permitted up to the year 1808, of the representation of three-fifths of the slaves generally, and of the delivering up of the fugitives, all of which concessions were made at the solicitation of Southern members, that they should consent on their part, that the Congress should in accordance with the wishes of the North have the power by a mere majority vote to pass navigation or tariff laws. While, therefore, the stipulations for the benefit of the slave interest were faithfully carried out, we of the South felt that we were under strong obligations on our part to assent to such a policy as might be liberal and fair to Northern interests, and in some instances event submitted to exactions greatly beyond anything that they could reasonably have claimed.

In the second place, at the time when our protective policy had its origin, we were surrounded and hemmed in by the restrictive systems of those nations, with which we had most commercial intercourse. It was deemed, therefore, by Mr. Jefferson and others, a wise policy to countervail the oppressive tariffs of foreign countries by retaliatory laws, within certain limits upon our part.

In the third place, it was contended that we ought to give such encouragement to our manufacturing establishments during their earlier stages, as might be necessary to give them a fair start in the race of competition with the rest of the world. In the language of Mr. Calhoun, in his speech in 1816, "to put them beyond contingency," or as Mr. Clay maintained in 1833, "to nurse them during their infancy, and until having come to manhood, they might be able to take care of themselves."

A fourth reason relied on in support of the system was this, that we ought to make ourselves sufficiently independent of foreign nations, to be able to produce within ourselves whatever was really necessary to our existence and comfort as a nation, and hence certain interests ought to be fostered, even at the cost of temporary inconvenience, until we were sufficiently independent to escape essential injury by the interruption of friendly relations with any power.

These classes of reasons embrace, substantially, the grounds upon which the doctrine of incidental protection has been sustained at the South. I know that other arguments have been used by the manufacturers of the North, but the argument in support of the system with us, will be found in the main included within these propositions. How, then, Mr. Chairman, stands the question to-day tried by these principles? And first, in what condition is the slave interest of the South? I do not now intend to revive the discussion of the questions which occupied the time of this House during the last session. The friends of the measures then enacted, seek to avoid discussion and deprecate agitation on these topics. Let them have their way, then, as far as I am concerned. I shall be ready, however, at any time, to meet in debate any friend of those measures, but I am willing to wait until the discussion is thus opened. It is sufficient for my present purpose to say, that with reference to the legislation over the territory acquired from Mexico, the bills then passed were, in my judgment, not as their friends claim for them, measures of *compromise*, but *bills of surrender*. In their legal operation, they exclude the slaveholders of the South from the occupation of every foot of that territory. This is the settled opinion of every Northern member of either party on this floor. It is also the opinion of a majority of Southern men. I do not mean to say, sir, that it is absolutely certain that slavery may not get into portions of that territory. The famous ordinance of 1787 was not sufficient to prevent a number of slaves from going into the State of Indiana. This same ordinance, and the free constitution of the State of Illinois, did not prevent its legislature from attempting, and actually passing by a two-thirds vote, a proposition so to change its constitution as to make it a slaveholding State. Such is the force and energy of our slaveholding population that it may penetrate into the whole or portions of this territory, in despite of the obstruction of Mexican laws and other regulations. What I mean to assert is, that according to the legal effect of those measures, and the intentions of a majority of those who passed them, the South, as a section, has been entirely excluded from the occupation of that territory. Even the friends of the measures in the portion of the Union from which I came, do not pretend to justify them. They only affirm that they are not so objectionable in their character as to authorize revolutionary resistance. The only issue they are willing to join is, that they do not justify disunion, and that the government ought not to be overthrown in consequence of their passage. They declare, too, with the utmost earnestness, that they will join us in resisting any further aggression, even at the hazard of a revolution. It is because the cup of our wrongs is filled to the brim that one single drop will cause it to run over. We all feel that the action of the North upon this subject has not been what we had a right to expect. There is also just ground for complaint in relation to the surrender of fugitive slaves. Many of the Northern States, instead of passing laws to facilitate the execution of this provision of the Constitution, have actually placed on their statute books enactments calculated and intended to obstruct the exercise of our right. Looking, therefore, at the recent legislation on the whole subject of slavery, I concur fully in the declaration of the North Carolina legislature, that we are under no obligation to extend additional protection to the mining and manufacturing interests of the North. I am willing to do them justice, but not favors. I will not consent, for their benefit, to impose greater burthens on other classes.

Let us look now at the second of these reasons. It is well known that Great Britain, whose commerce with us greatly exceeds that of any nation has, within a few years past, essentially modified and greatly reduced her impositions on our productions. The rate of her duties seldom exceeds ten per cent. where ours is thirty. We are told, however, from time to time, that to prevent the consumption of tobacco among her subjects, she imposes a heavy duty on that article, and therefore we ought to retaliate by imposing a similar exhorbitant rate. "But one swallow does not make a summer." This is the exception, not the rule. According to such logic, because she admits our cotton free of duty, of more importance even than tobacco to us, we ought to admit all her productions likewise free. Comparing her tariff with ours as a whole, it is vastly lower. It cannot be pretended, therefore, that additional duties should be imposed by us with a view to retaliation; our existing rates already being greater than those of most of the nations with which we trade. As they are generally adopting our free-trade notions, is it wise in us to seek to drive them back to the restrictive systems of former times?

We are now brought to the consideration of the third of these grounds, viz: the policy of protecting our manufactures during their infancy. The system of high duties began with the war of 1812, and has been continued by the successive tariff acts down to the present time. During this entire period, with the exception of less than two years immediately preceding the passage of the act of 1842, when the rates went down to 20 per cent, the duties on most of the protected articles have ranged from 30 to more than 100 per cent. In a word, for a period of nearly forty years, our manufactures have enjoyed the advantage of a protection of 30 per cent. and upwards. Can they be now fairly regarded as infant establishments? Ought they not now, with the aid of thirty per cent. duties, and the additional advantage which they derive from the cost of the importation of foreign articles, to be able to sustain themselves? If they cannot, ought we to give additional bounties, in the language of Mr. Webster, in his speech in 1824, "to support a business which will not support itself"?

I admit the soundness of the doctrine of protection this far. If by fostering any species of industry for a reasonable period, even at some expense to other interests, you can enable it to sustain itself against fair competition, the policy is allowable. By thus diversifying the pursuits of our people, we advance the general interest. No one will question that the existence of manufacturing establishments is advantageous to a country; but it is equally clear that any branch of business which, after being nursed by bounties for a long while, is never able to stand competition, ought to be abandoned. At any rate, I am not disposed to go beyond the existing high rate of duties, to bolster up such establishments. Were we to do so, it is obvious that we would inflict greater injury on other interests than we should confer benefits on the favored.

As respects the fourth reason, I need hardly say that the United States have already made such advances in every species of industry as to make them independent of all the world. Were we surrounded by a wall, so as to have our intercourse with the rest of mankind interrupted, we should suffer no serious inconvenience. Every variety of manufacturing industry is rapidly diffusing itself throughout the entire country. North Carolina, for example, is not regarded as a manufacturing State to any extent, yet they assure me that the locomotives for railroads made there, are quite equal to any that can be obtained abroad. Of her capacity to produce, however, I shall speak presently.

We have thus, Mr. Chairman, rapidly glanced over the arguments usually resorted to, to sustain our tariffs, as far as they have been incidentally protective. Whatever may have been the force of these reasons formerly, they are now entitled to no weight whatever. We may now examine this whole question upon its proper merits, independently of all such extraneous considerations. At the last session, I felt myself free to act upon this question, with reference solely to the present and the future. I propose in the first place, sir, to take some notice of the positions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Hampton.] who spoke some time since in favor of laying additional duties on such foreign productions as come in competition with our own manufactures. He discussed, especially, the iron and coal interests. In this he has followed the example of the advocates of high duties, generally, who seem to suppose that they can make their strongest point with reference to iron, and therefore place it in the foreground of the argument. If I should be able to show that they fail upon this, the point selected by them as their strongest, I shall have accomplished a part of my present purpose. The argument of the gentleman, and those who agree with him, is substantially this: Admitting that the raw materials out of which iron is made, to wit: ore, coal, &c. can be had at as cheap a rate in the United States as elsewhere, he affirms that the labor employed, constitutes nine-tenths of the cost of making iron, and that this, the main element in its production, is four times as cheap in Great Britain as it is in the United States. That the British capitalists, therefore, can obtain as much labor for 20 or 25 cents per day, as the American manufacturer can get for one dollar. He asks, therefore, that such a duty be imposed upon the foreign article, as will make it as dear as American iron, produced by laborers who receive the above high rate of wages. I regret that the gentleman did not state at what price per ton the Pennsylvania iron masters would undertake to deliver railroad iron in New York, or other cities on the sea board. From other sources, however, and especially the iron conventions, in his State and in New York, I am of opinion that they would not feel willing so to deliver at much less, if any, than $60 per ton. Let us suppose, however, that they could afford it at only $50, which is certainly a favorable calculation for them. Nine-tenths of this cost is, according to his own showing, to be set down to the item of labor, being $45—leaving $5 only for the cost of the raw material; but according to his figures, the English manufacturer will obtain the same labor at a cost of only $11.25. Adding $5 for the material, a ton of railroad iron, therefore, could be made in England for $16,25. In support of this calculation, too, it may be remarked the convention of iron workers, which met at Albany, in the State of New York, little more than a year ago, stated in their published proceedings that establishments favorably situated in Great Britain did deliver such iron on tide water at a cost from $17 to $20 per ton. The usual price, however, is somewhat higher, and may be commonly set down at 25 to $27 per ton. There is no doubt of the fact that, if railroad iron were admitted free of duty entirely, it could be had in our sea port towns, at a cost not above $30 per ton. After paying the existing rate of duties, and all the incidental costs of importation, it is now obtainable at $40.

If a railroad company, therefore, should buy domestic iron at $50 per ton, instead of the foreign article at $30, it is obvious that such company would lose $20 on every ton of iron so bought. Does the manufacturer gain this sum? According to the case supposed and their own showing, he would in fact realize nothing; being obliged to pay out fully that amount during the production. If it were even conceded that he in this way cleared $5 per ton, this would be only one-fourth as much as the purchaser would lose. It is obvious, therefore, that both the seller and the buyer, being alike entitled to our protection and favor, the taking of $20 from one to give the other but $5, would be a losing business to our countrymen. If this be the whole case, it is admitted by everybody that such a policy would be short-sighted and ruinous in the extreme. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, however, says, that while employed in the production of this iron, a number of our laborers find employment, and are better paid than they could otherwise be. He tells us that a furnace capable of making annually 10,000 tons of railroad iron, will give support, including both the workmen and their families, to six thousand persons. But the ten thousand tons of iron are sufficient for a railroad of more than a hundred miles in length; and everybody knows the expenditure made in constructing a railroad of that length, is greatly more than sufficient to support this number of persons. The gentleman says further, however, that such a furnace affords a home market, and enables the farmers to get a better price for their produce than they otherwise could do. It is undoubtedly true that the persons living in the vicinity of such a furnace would be thus benefited. But it will not be denied that a railroad of one hundred miles in length, properly laid out, would be greatly more advantageous even in this respect. The railroad would not only be accessible to a greater number of persons by reason of its length, but would also lead to markets less easily glutted than the furnace. Railroads are, therefore, justly regarded by our people as the greatest stimulators of industry and enterprise of all sorts. Such is the extent of our country and the diversity of its productions, and so strong is the desire of our people to be travelling from point to point, that the energies of the community are everywhere directed to the opening of these highways of commerce and travel. We admit their importance ourselves, when we here give large bodies of the public lands to facilitate their construction. Yes, sir, and at the very time when we are devoting the public money, or property, which is the same thing, to such objects, we are guilty of the folly of throwing obstacles in the way of individuals and States, who are engaged in executing the works. On one day we declare that railroads are such favorites with us, that we make appropriations to secure their construction, and on the next we sacrifice these our *proteges* for the benefit of a few wealthy capitalists. I say a few, for I do not believe that there are a dozen establishments in all the United States, that ever have made, or are now disposed to engage in the making of railroad iron.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Hampton,] admitted the other day in reply to a question from the other side of the House, that in his own State and the immediate vicinity of these works, they were using the foreign iron for their railroads. Those engaged in making them, rather than purchase the domestic article, prefer to pay the duty on the foreign and the cost of importation, amounting together to fifty-seven and a half per cent. Great Britain takes our cotton free of duty, because by its manufacture she gives employment to a large portion of her population. By imposing high duties on it she might benefit her East India cotton planters, but she has the sagacity to see that by such a proceeding, she would lose more than she could possibly gain. Why should we not imitate her wisdom, and avail ourselves of her cheap production of iron, so as by means of railroads to stimulate our American industry? There is another principle bearing upon this view of which the friends of protection are constantly endeavoring to avail themselves. By the proposition of the gentleman from Penn., [Mr. Strong.] offered in Committee of the Whole the other day, certain articles now taxed were exempted from duties. The reason given for this is, that those articles are used by the manufacturers, and that they should be free to enable them to obtain them cheaply, so as to promote the manufacturing interests. For a similar reason sheathing copper is required to be free of duty, because our ship-builders use it for covering the bottoms of our vessels. They will not consent therefore, that any duty should be imposed on that article, for the benefit of Lake Superior and other copper mines of the Union. In a word, what the manufacturers and ship-builders use themselves, they desire to get free and cheap, because they say our industry is thereby stimulated. Does not this principle apply in an eminent degree to iron? It is an instrument of industry, alike to the farmer and to the mechanic, affording to both the implements necessary in their daily occupations, and in the form of rails it constitutes the thoroughfares of commerce and travel. Not less than a million tons of iron are supposed to be annually consumed in the United States. If the manufacturers could attain the object they have in view of raising the price of the article $10 a ton above its present rate, they would thereby impose an annual tax on the consumers of the country of ten millions of dollars. No rate of duties, however, could in fact have produced any such effect, because throughout all the interior States there are establishments already sufficiently protected from foreign competition, by the difficulties of transportation from abroad, which supply the common kinds of iron for domestic purposes, at prices not affected in any way by our duties. It is different, however, with railroad iron, almost all that is used being imported from abroad. Any additional duties on it would be so much at least added to its price. The proposition of the gentleman from Ohio, made at the last session, to which I have already alluded, adding as it did 150 per cent. additional duties to that already existing on railroad iron, would have increased so much the cost of the iron necessary for the completion of the two roads now in progress in North Carolina, viz: the Central, and the relaying of the Raleigh and Gaston road, as to be equivalent to a direct tax on the State of $400,000. It would have fallen even more heavily upon some other States and companies. It may be well, too, Mr. Chairman, to remind gentlemen that prior to the passage of the tariff of 1842, railroad iron had always been admitted free of duty. During that period the North-eastern States made great progress with their roads. It seems hard that the Southern and Western States, which are struggling to effect objects so desirable to the whole country, should now have obstacles thrown in the way of their success. It is useless for gentlemen to pretend that if we will submit to these burthens for a time, we shall thereby after a season get the domestic at a lower rate than the foreign article can be obtained. The argument is refuted and utterly demolished by the leading positions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Hampton] himself. He says that the main element of the production of iron is the labor bestowed on it. Unless, therefore, his constituents are willing to work at less wages than the English operatives do, that is, at less than 20 or 25 cents a day, they cannot possibly make iron at a lower rate than foreigners can do, but they not only exclaim against this, but it is avowed that they cannot consent to work for less than a dollar per day.

We are now brought, sir, to the solution of the real evil under which the iron interest of Pennsylvania is laboring. It is suffering from the effects of our former excessive protection. Having in consequence of the former high duties a species of monopoly, and possessing in convenient situations abundance of the raw material, her capitalists found the iron business excessively profitable. There was a great rush of capital, therefore, in this direction. The iron masters absorbed all the labor that could be obtained, either at home or by emigration from abroad, for this business. This competition soon made the rate of wages extravagantly high. In this way, even if the tariff of 1842 had not been changed, she must soon by glutting the whole market have had her progress checked. Undoubtedly the reduction of the duties down to 30 per cent has contributed to bring on this crisis rather sooner. The same result, however, could not have been prevented at a later day, even if the duties had been made prohibitory. The diminution of the profits of the iron masters has obliged those having least advantages to suspend business, because they cannot afford to pay the present rate of wages, and hence some operatives are for a season thrown out of employment.

Such must continue to be the case, I fear, until wages are lower. I need not say, sir, that I should rejoice not only to see those engaged in the iron business in Pennsylvania, but every laboring man throughout the United States receiving not merely one, but ten dollars per day. This, however, cannot possibly be. Those laborers engaged in agriculture in the Southern and Western States are generally receiving less perhaps than fifty cents per day. Are not the farmers as meritorious as the manufacturers? If so, why should we impose burthens on them, constituting as they do the vast majority of our countrymen, for the benefit of the few? The real point in the case, Mr. Chairman, is simply this. The farmers of the country on an average are not receiving 50 cents per day for their labor, and we are asked to tax them, in order that the manufacturers of iron may be able to get one dollar per day. Stripped of all humbug this is the naked proposition before us. Will any one affirm its justice? When they consent to receive only the same rate of wages as the laborers of the Union generally obtain, they will be employed. The gentleman from Pennsylvania intimates that they will not consent to this, and he asks how we are to get along, if the iron business of the country should stop. But the gentleman might have gone farther, and demanded with additional emphasis what is to become of us, if the farmers of the country should cease to make grain. If you were to tell a New England farmer, who is receiving 75 cents per bushel for his corn, that the price would be brought down to 50 cents, he would probably tell you that he would be ruined, and would have to quit the business. Those in another part of the country who are accustomed to receive 50 cents per bushel, would be equally alarmed at the prospect of only getting 25 cents. Yet we know, sir, that there are parts of the Union where corn is made and sold at only 10 cents per bushel. These people continue the business, because they cannot do as well at any thing else. They prosecute their patient industry, and do not raise a great hue and cry, and send swarms of lobby members to induce us to tax other interests for their benefit. Nor, is it any thing to the purpose to tell us that failures have occurred there. The same thing is constantly happening with merchants, farmers, and other classes. In fact the higher the profits in any variety of business, the greater the rush to it of wild adventurers, and the more numerous the failures. Why, sir, if our tariff was repealed entirely, it would hardly affect the aggregate amount of iron made in the United States. A portion of our population would still find it to be their interest to continue in the business, and would soon be content with the same rate of wages that the rest of our laborers are getting. It is possible that Pennsylvania will in that event see some of her operatives removing from time to time to the fresh and fertile lands of the West. She might not show an increase in her population in the next ten years of more than thirty per cent., but she would still continue to increase as fast as several of the old States have been doing. The condition of Massachusetts, as respects her cotton manufacture, resembles that of Pennsylvania.

There has been there an excessive accumulation of capital and labor, in this and some other branches of business, and she is now suffering from like causes. Is it not better upon the whole that she and Pennsylvania, when their whole capacity for production is considered, both agricultural and manufacturing, should make up their minds to see a portion of their people emigrate rather than attempt to detain them by high wages, which can be maintained only by a highly artificial system? A system too, which imposes greater burthens on other sections, than benefits on themselves. The competition of foreign fabrics, is not the sole cause of the present suffering of Massachusetts. The high price of the raw material, cotton, at this time, is perhaps the main element of her distress. There is another reason, however, which ought not to be overlooked; I mean the growing competition of the Southern States. This is a cause which is rapidly becoming stronger, and which the legislation of this government cannot materially check. I would direct your attention to North Carolina, because I know more about her, and what she contains. I must first, however, make a passing remark with reference to coal and iron, lest it should be supposed that I am indifferent to the interests of Pennsylvania, because my own State has not similar advantages. Iron ore is not only generally and abundantly diffused throughout the State, but she has also two large deposites of coal. The fields of this mineral, too, are fortunately deposited on the two rivers, most easily rendered navigable of any in the State, and emptying into the ocean within her own limits. The existence of the coal on Deep river, has been known for half a century, but until recently it was not supposed that it could be transported with facility to the markets of the world. The operations, however, of the Cape Fear and Deep river navigation company, have within the last twelve months rendered it certain, that this coal can easily and cheaply be transported to the ocean. The field is extensive, and cannot be exhausted for centuries. It contains in abundance the best varieties of highly bituminous semi-bituminous and anthracite coal. Capitalists from Massachusetts and New York, who have recently acquired interests in the mines, assure me with the utmost confidence, that they will be able to mine this coal, and transport it to tide water, at a cost of less than one dollar per ton. It costs more than three dollars per ton to transport the coals of Maryland and Pennsylvania to the sea. The stream with the locks already nearly completed, is capable of conveying in steamboats several millions of tons annually. We expect, therefore, to be able to supply with the best kinds of coal, the cities of the Atlantic coast, and the steamers of the ocean. There are also in some places, lying immediately above the coal, large deposites of rich iron ore. In the production of iron, either free or slave labor can be obtained at 40 or 50 cents per day. This labor, when employed in raising coal and iron ore in the vicinity of Pittsburg, in Alleghany county, costs not less than one dollar per day. Provisions are abundant and cheap. When, therefore, in the case above stated, the labor employed in making a ton of iron in Pennsylvania costs $45, the same would cost with us only $22,50. We might, therefore, when the Pennsylvanians were making nothing, realize a profit of $22 per ton.

I do not, however, regard the calculations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Hampton,] as entirely accurate. Still I have no doubt that we should be able to produce iron cheaper than they are doing in his State. The iron, too, when thus made, could be transported to the ocean for less than $1 per ton. It is obvious, therefore, that our State might put forward a demand for high protective duties, with as much show of justice as Pennsylvania does. I trust, however, that her people will be satisfied with the existing rates, highly protective as they are. North Carolina has also not less than fifty cotton factories, most of which have been built within the last four or five years. I think she is in advance of any of the Southern States in this branch of business. Whether I am right or not, in entertaining this opinion, the returns of the late census when completed will decide. It is believed by many that the South cannot compete successfully with the North in manufacturing, it being supposed that we have not the capital to spare to such investments. Let us look for a moment at the elements of manufacturing capital. An important one is water power, and North Carolina has more than enough of this to move all the machinery now existing in the world. It may be had, too, in most of the localities, at a price merely nominal. Timber, stone, and all building materials are also equally cheap. North Carolina, though not a great cotton State, also produces five times as much, probably, as she or any one Southern State is now manufacturing. She can, too, obtain easily an additional supply from South Carolina, by means of three railroads connecting her with that State. The cotton now produced by her, is cheaper, probably, by one cent in the pound, than the same article at Charleston. It is also cheaper at Charleston, by three-fourths of a cent, than in New England. Our manufacturing establishments, therefore, can obtain the raw material at nearly two cents in the pound cheaper than the New England establishments. Provisions are also only half as dear with us. Labor is likewise, one hundred per cent cheaper. In the upper parts of the State, the labor of either a free man or a slave, including board, clothing, &c., can be obtained for from $110 to $120 per annum. It costs at least twice that sum in New England.

The difference in the cost of female labor, whether free or slave, is even greater. As we have now a population of nearly one million, we might advance to a great extent in manufacturing before we materially increased the wages of labor. We have, therefore, all the elements of manufacturing capital much cheaper than the North, except the machinery, and this we should be able to obtain at the same price. There is a sufficient surplus capital among us for its purchase. Two years since, our legislature imposed a tax on money placed at interest, whenever the individual had more than $1,000 above his own indebtedness. It appeared that there was more than $15,000,000 so lent. If, as I think it is probably true, that there is as much now outstanding in smaller sums, there is not less than thirty millions of capital in this condition. Much of this sum might at once be invested in manufacturing. The other Southern States are doubtless in a similar condition. Our Southerners have abundance of money to expend for purposes of business or pleasure. We shall, therefore, I think, at no distant day, work up a large, if not the greater portion, of our cotton into manufactured fabrics. Should this opinion of mine be well founded, it is obvious that no duties which we could impose, would long enable the New England factories to sustain themselves in competition with us. They would find it their interest to go into such finer fabrics as we would not produce for some time to come, or into new employments. I have no apprehension that a people so intelligent, energetic, and enterprising as they are, will fail to find means of sustaining themselves in comfort and prosperity.

If I object now to the imposition of high protective duties for their immediate benefit, it is because I regard such a line of policy as adverse to the general interests of the country. I admit the advantage of manufacturing establishments to all classes of persons in their vicinity, but they must be such establishments as can sustain themselves without the aid of heavy burthens imposed on other interests. Few persons appreciate the entire amount of the burthen which our system has imposed on the country. This has arisen very much from the circumstance which I formerly had occasion to advert to, that there had been a great gradual decine in the prices of all manufactured articles. This has prevented complaint among our people, because they did not know that the reduction in the prices of these articles has been even greater in other countries than in our own. I have also thought, that the opponents of the protective system erred, in endeavoring to represent it as a Southern and Northern question, thereby giving adventitous strength to the manufacturing interests. The North-western States suffer in the same manner, and to a similar extent with those of the South.

To make this manifest, let us look for a moment at the practical operation of the system. Last year the government received about forty millions in duties. Remember that this sum, however, was paid by the importers. When they sold to the wholesale dealers they received on their whole expenditure, including the duties paid, a profit of from seven to ten or more per cent. When the wholesale merchant sold to the retail dealers, sold to their consumers—their customers—they added usually not less than fifty per cent. on the whole cost to them. It is obvious, therefore, that by the time these goods came to the hands of the consumers of the country generally, they were, in consequence of the forty millions paid to the government, enhanced in value to the consumers to the amount of at least seventy-five millions. The more remote the consumer from the point of importation, and the greater the number of hands through which the article would have to pass to reach him, the higher the per centage, and of course, the heavier the burthen.

As the government actually realized the sum stated, it is obvious that the additional cost to the consumers must have occurred. This, however, is only a part of the burthen. As the imposition of these duties increased the prices of the articles generally, a larger sum was paid for those of domestic production. For example, five-sixths of the iron used in the United States is believed to be of domestic production, only one-sixth of that used being imported from abroad. What is the proportion with respect to goods generally, cannot be ascertained with precision, but it is supposed to be two or three times as much at least in value as the imports. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the amount paid to the manufacturers indirectly, is vastly greater than that received by the government. Undoubtedly there is some compensation in the benefits derived from the existence of the manufacturing establishments, but this is limited almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of those factories.

The great body of consumers in the Western as well as in the Southern States derive little or none of the benefit. It costs the consumers there nearly as much in the way of transportation from the domestic, as it would do from the foreign establishments. As purchasers, therefore, it is their interest to buy the article which is cheapest in market, without reference to the place of its production.

Nor do they derive much if any advantage from the home market, its benefit being confined to those in the immediate vicinity of the establishments. What comfort is it to a farmer, who knows that he is paying too much for his iron, cotton, and woollen cloths and other articles of consumption, and who is receiving little or nothing for his produce, to know that other farmers who are living five hundred or a thousand miles from him in the vicinity of a manufacturing establishment, are getting good prices for their produce. I repeat, sir, that I am desirous of seeing manufacturing establishments spring up throughout the country, and I am gratified to see the extraordinary progress made in that species of industry. The North has made a great mistake in getting up the late anti-slavery agitation. Instead of endeavoring to limit slavery to the territory where it now exists, if they had consulted their interests, they would have consented to its extension even to the shores of the Pacific. By thus allowing the slaves and their owners to be diffused over a wide extent of country, they would have been kept employed in agriculture, and the competition of their labor would thereby have been escaped, and they would have continued good customers. But by limiting them as to territory, they will be driven, whether they will it or not, into manufacturing for themselves. The conduct of the North, while in my judgment a crime to us, was like Napoleon's invasion of Spain, a blunder for them. What they intended as an injury, like many other seeming evils, may prove in the end a benefit. So wise and benevolent is the system ordained by Providence, that it usually depends upon ourselves whether a particular occurrence shall in its results be an evil or a blessing. In the language of Burke, "our antagonist is our helper." The energy which we have summoned to our aid to enable us to resist a threatened danger, will give us strength for a forward movement. A great impulse has been given to the Southern mind within the last twelve months. Much of this is due to the direction, purposely given to the debates of the last session, by some of the speakers. While, therefore, I cannot too strongly denounce the acts of the last session in relation to the Mexican territory, I do not, nor have I ever pretended that they would be followed by any great immediate practical injury to us. Undoubtedly depriving us of all share in the public territory, and limiting slavery to the area it now occupies, is the greatest injury, with reference to that interest, which the government could possibly inflict on us, until it shall have attacked the institution in the States themselves.

The other measures proposed by the Abolitionists are comparatively insignificant in their ultimate practical effects. I do not pretend that this exclusion could be claimed as a political victory by the Free-soil or Abolition party. That party had staked itself on the passage of a positive act of exclusion, viz: the Wilmot Proviso or Jeffersonian ordinance. After a few weeks discussion it was driven from this ground, being defeated on a direct vote. It then fell back on what was called the President's plan to wit: the admission of territories as free States. In this movement, after a long struggle, they were frustrated and foiled by the dilatory motions which the minority resorted to, and which it was seen could and would be indefinitively prolonged. It is true, however, that the measures actually passed, did in the end practically give them the exclusion of slavery which they desired. This, however, was owing to the action of Southern men, who by their votes consented that this section of the Union should be excluded. What I have a right to complain of is, that after the Abolition party stood thus defeated before the country, Southern men should have been willing to give them pratically all the fruits of the victory. It is said, however, that the South saved its honor. So did the Mexican army at Monterey. But though it capitulated with the honors of war, it surrendered up the city, the object for which the battle was fought. If we had been overpowered and defeated by this party, I could better have borne their seizing the fruits of the victory. By giving up thus all the Mexican territory to them, in addition to that previously held by the government, and made free by acts of Congress, we have put it in their power to call to their aid at a future day, twenty or thirty additional free States. If we have found them troublesome now, will they not be more formidable when thus strengthened, should they be roused to another attack? It is this view of the future which has produced the deep dissatisfaction existing in the South. Our people feel that the outposts have been surrendered to our enemies and that courage and firmness can alone protect them. Even those among us who have defended or apologized for these measures, have tacitly acknowledged the peril to which they subject us, by insisting that the North should be held under the most rigid obligation not to renew the attack. Calling themselves *par excellence* Union men, and stigmatised by their opponents as submissionists, they have nevertheless found it necessary to lay down a strong disunion platform; because they have declared their purpose to disolve the Union upon issues and contingencies which no one, not even the most ultra thought of making a year ago. If the Abolition party encouraged, as it probably will be, by these great acquisitions shall make another formidable movement against us, it will most probably result in the overthrow of the government, and the disruption of the confederacy. I do not apprehend, however, that they will be able to succeed in abolishing slavery. Two plans are entertained for effecting this object. The first is immediately and directly by legislation to attack it in the States. This mode has not now advocates enough to excite much apprehensions in the public mind. The other plan, by which they expect to accomplish the same thing, at a day not far distant in a nation's progress, is the following: They say that the slaves of the country being confined to the States where they are now held, will so increase in numbers in connection with the multiplication of the white race, that their labor will become unprofitable, not yielding more than enough for their bare subsistence, and that their owners will find it advantageous to abandon them as property, and allow them to go free. They do not stop to calculate how vast will be the misery inflicted by thus crowding together our population. When the pressure has become so great that the labor of the slaves will no longer support them, what will be the condition of the free laborers under the same rate of wages? To carry out their fanatical and wicked objects they are perfectly willing to place the whole Southern country in a condition of indescribable misery.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

SILVER COIN. The Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday says: The trade in silver coin is much less active then it has been, and the premium paid for it in gold nearly one per cent. less than a fortnight ago. Three and a half per cent. has been freely paid for new American halves; now two and a quarter and two and half are about current rates. The article is becoming daily much more current in our small retail trade, and now passes comparatively free from hand to hand. Old and worn American halves and quarters command not more than one per cent. premium, a price hardly worth saving them up for sale.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis. of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins. James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Register of Saturday last contains an article on the subject of the next Congressional election in this State, which very clearly foreshadows the policy and tactics of the canvass, so far as the Whigs, as a party, are concerned. The issue has been *announced* by the Register—it was no doubt *made up* and agreed upon at Washington City by the Fillmore Administration, or those in its employment and secrets; and that issue is, *an approval of the late so-called adjustment.*

We are willing to meet that issue in its broadest sense. We do not court it, for the reason that we are ready and always have been, to acquiesce in this so-called compromise, and have no wish to revive agitation on the Slavery question. The Register, by the article alluded to, as well as by its course for some time past, has evinced a disposition to renew this agitation and prolong it for party purposes; and such being the case, and as that paper appears determined to *force* us into this controversy, we repeat we are willing to meet it. We have no tears for the result.

Speaking of the issues, and addressing its friends upon the importance of union and harmony, that paper says:

"We believe the coming election will test the sincerity of those who profess attachment to the Union, whilst they are doing all in their power to disturb its harmony. They will then have to take sides. Let our friends be on the alert. For the sake of the cause—for the sake of the Union, let there be no bickerings—no ill feeling—no rivalry which cannot yield to disappointment for the purpose of securing a great principle. If there are several who crave the honor of being in Congress, let them submit their claims to a Convention and abide the result. Above all, let them see to it, that the great cause of the UNION does not suffer in their hands. SECESSION is not yet dead. It will lift its poisonous crest again, when it is least expected. That it can gain a permanent foothold in our State, we have no fears, but, lest it should scatter its firebrands sufficiently wide to jeopardize our peace, it behooves every true Whig to stand firmly at his post—sink all minor considerations—bury all past differences, and buckling on the armor of the CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION, go forth to battle resolved to conquer—and victory—a victory for the COUNTRY—will crown their efforts!"

We call attention to the fact, that in the above extract not one word is said about or in favor of Southern rights. "For the sake of the cause—for the sake of the Union"—nothing beyond that! Where, we ask, is the assailed and injured South! *Is* there a South, in the estimation of that journal? Has North Carolina *any* rights as a sovereign State?

The Register says truly "there are several who crave the honor of being in Congress" as Whig Representatives from this State. "There *are* several," and a few more besides. And they "*crave*" it, says the Register. Webster's Dictionary defines the word *crave* as follows: "To ask with earnestness or importunity—to *beseech*—to *implore*—to ask with submission or humility—to *beg*—to *long* for—to require or demand, as a passion or appetite." It seems, then, that these Whig gentlemen who are called upon to submit their claims to a Convention, have a "passion" or an "*appetite*" for Congress; they "beseech"—they "implore"—they "long"—they "*beg*" for it! How cruel is it in the Register, under these circumstances, to compel these patriots to submit to a Convention!

The Register says "secession is not yet dead. It will lift its poisonous crest again, when it is least expected." What says the Hon. William B. Shepard? Why, that secession is the true doctrine, and that those who deny the abstract right are seriously in error. What says Mr. Loring, of the Wilmington Commercial? Hear him: "We believe a State has a right to secede, and that secession for cause is but the reclamation of her sovereignty. We believe, if South Carolina secedes, *she ought to be let alone*, or treated as a sovereign State." We are willing, at any and all times, to stake the opinions of William B. Shepard and Thomas Loring against those of the Editor of the Register.

But we have no disposition at present to go at length into a discussion of the probable issues of the approaching canvass. We shall be "on hand" in due time. In the meantime we most respectfully put the following questions to the Editor of the Register, with the request that he will answer them soon and without evasion:

1. Are you a Whig?
2. What *sort* of a Whig?
3. What *is* Whigism?
4. What, as a Whig, are you in favor of?

I have reliable information that the Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in secret caucus a few days ago, and with great unanimity, the Compromise men leading, nominated Major Gen. Winfield Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1852, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

Some friends of Mr. Webster, now here from Boston, are also, strangely enough, in favor of General Scott as the Whig standard bearer in 1852. Perhaps his having attended the Castle Garden meeting may have something to do with this. Yours. SMITH.

Wash. Cor. of N. Y. Tribune, March 5th.

Gen. Scott is in favor of the annexation of Canada. He wrote a letter to that effect some twelve months since.

What does the Register think of that? Is that paper in favor of *such* a candidate for the Presidency? Canada is *the* place, of all others, for the escaped slaves; and the two Canadas possess together as many abolitionists as there are heads among their people. Every Canadian is an Abolitionist by birth and education; and we perceive that the people there have become so much concerned about Slavery of late, that they are forming anti-Slavery Societies with a view to a general system of emancipation. But we predict that if Scott should be the nominee, the Federal leaders, or the most of them, will fling up their caps and go for him, his Canadian sympathies and all; and the Register will make a louder rattling of the pans in his behalf than any one else. It makes no difference whether he is qualified or not—that is a secondary matter; but can he beat the "Locos"? *That's* the question.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, which nomisted Gov. Seymour for re-election, passed Resolutions approving the fugitive-slave law.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that the books of subscription to this work have been opened at various points, with good prospects of success. At this place one gentleman has subscribed $10,000, and two others $5,000 each; and the smaller subscriptions, we have no doubt, will run up, in the aggregate, to a considerable amount.

The true course, in this matter, is to look at things as they are. Four hundred thousand dollars is no small amount of money, and it cannot be raised without considerable effort and some sacrifice. The subscriptions, if the work is to succeed, must be general in this community, and along the line of the Road, and in Petersburg and Norfolk; and a number of gentlemen, who have the means, must make up their minds to take considerable amounts. Five hundred or a thousand dollars from men of capital, will not do in this case; nor will it do for the business men and property-holders in this community, whose interests depend so materially upon the re-construction of this Road, to *wait*, and *wait*, for others to take the stock, until at last—after they have subscribed one or two hundred dollars each—the enterprise fails! And if it *should* fail, it will do no manner of good to sit down and talk over the advantages of the work and of what *might* have been done. That would be like locking the stable after the horse had escaped.

We are gratified to learn that meetings are soon to be held along the line of the Road, at which the advantages of the work will be set forth by able speakers, and the public generally urged to come forward with their subscriptions, large or small. Let the friends of this enterprise look at "the figures," and then go to work. If, as we said in our last, Norfolk and Petersburg shoud subscribe one hundred thousand dollars each, the taking of the stock may be regarded as a fixed fact; but there is no certainty that these towns can subscribe to this extent. We hope they may. *This* place is peculiarly interested in this matter; and if it possessed as much energy and enterprise as the noble town of Wilmington, our conjectures as to the amount of its subscriptions would soon be dissipated.

THE LATE FLOODS.

We learn that the streams in all directions have been higher, as the result of the late rain, than they have been for many years. The Neuse and Crabtree, in this County, were very high. We learn that Powell's Bridge, on the Neuse, was swept off; and that the Bridge on the Tarborough road, beyond Maj. Wilder's, was only saved by his exertions and those of his hands, in pushing away the rafts as they formed against it. We expect to hear of damage and injuries at various points to dams, mills, bridges, &c.

It was reported here, for a day or two, that the Rail Road Bridge at Gaston had been taken off; but that noble structure still stands. We learn, however, that the Rail Road, for nearly a mile beyond Gaston, was washed away. Passengers going in either direction, have to walk this distance; and as to the Mails, it has been considered impracticable to bring them for the last three or four days, and so they have been accumulating in large quantities in Petersburg. The Appamatox was also very high, and passengers coming South were brought over in boats. The river is said to have backed up considerably into the town.

Several days must elapse before the Rail Road immediately beyond Gaston can be repaired and put in running order. The "old Gaston" has "weathered the storm" like a miracle. She has put her engines through, as usual; and the failure of the Mails is not to be attributed to any thing which has occurred this side of Gaston.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we have received papers from New York, and two Mails from Washington City. We have given the latest items of news in our columns to-day.

MAIL CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT. We are getting very tired of this advertisement, and if we were at liberty to do so would remove it from our paper at once. But we are tied up to the bargain, and President Fillmore is not the man to be played with. If only Mr. Tyler was President! Well, there are only four more publications required; there is some consolation in that. Our subscribers have shown a good deal of patience on the subject thus far, and we sincerely thank them for it. *Salisbury Watchman.*

The Watchman is evidently very much distressed at the prospect of making three or four hundred dollars out of "uncle Sam." But "President Fillmore is not the man to be played with." The Bostonians do not think so.

"If only Mr. Tyler were President!" Would you have taken this job from John Tyler? If Tyler *were* President, we should see a very different state of things at Washington from what we see now.

This "Mail Contract Advertisement" has been published in not less than four submission papers in this State, to-wit: the Carolina Watchman, the Fayetteville Observer, the Raleigh Times, and the Asheville Messenger. Heretofore it has been published, we believe, in only one paper in this State; but we suppose this *economical* Administration has any quantity of surplus cash. We allude to this not with the view of complaining of it, but only as one of the signs of the times.

We wish the Administration, while it is making these extensive publications of the Mail Routes, would at the same time add to the Mail facilities of the people of this State.

SAILORS AND THEIR DESERVINGS. In an account of a tremendous hurricane at sea, written by a passenger in a brig, in a letter to the Tribune, occurs a passage worth remembering by those who are endowing hospitals;

"The behaviour of the seamen throughout this storm excited my wonder and admiration; they exhibited a cool and lofty courage, which is never seen amid the shock of armies and the thunder of battle. The courage of the soldier is not to be compared to the death-defying heroism of the seaman. In one case death is met in hot blood and in the excitement of battle—in the other he is calmly confronted for hours or days. For whole days the seaman stands with one foot in a watery grave without a murmur or sign of fear. He endures a horrible suspense, more than a thousand sudden deaths. He stands upon the desk of his ship, cheek by jowl with the grim tyrant, and he does not shudder or turn pale in his company. The sailor is a hero—they are heroes as a class. A brighter day must dawn for such men; their generosity, their fidelity, and their death defying bravery must be acknowledged; and their virtues must be rewarded."

NEW YORK MARKET. The New York Cotton Market was firm at latest dates, with a fair demand. Corn was selling at from 65 to 66 cents per bushel, and whiskey at from 24 to 25 cents. The stock market was steady.

Over half a million of dollars in specie were shipped from New York on Saturday last to New Orleans.

We commence to-day, and shall conclude in our next, the recent Speech of the Hon. T. L. Clingman "on the future policy of the government." The entire Speech will appear in our Weekly of Wednesday next. Be sure to read it.

We are gratified to perceive that H. A. Badham, Esq., formerly of this place, has been elected District Attorney for the Helena District, in Arkansas.

THE LAW IN MARSHFIELD.

We stated in our last, that the citizens of Marshfield, Massachusetts—the place where Daniel Webster resides—had held a meeting and resolved not to support the fugitive-slave law. We gather the particulars, as follows, from the New York Tribune:

"The citizens of the town of Marshfield, the place of Daniel Webster's residence, adopted, at their late town meeting, held day before yesterday, March 3, a preamble and series of resolutions, by a vote of 120 to 34, pronouncing the Fugitive Slave unconstitutional. They say it is so, in that, among others, it violates that provision of the Constitution, which declares that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed; that which declares that no man shall be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law; and that men charged with crime or whose interests are at stake in suits at common law involding a sum equal to $20 shall be entitled to trial by Jury. Further, they declare that this act is utterly repugnant to our moral sense, a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and clearly at variance with the whole spirit of the Christian faith.

The resolutions are very strong. They maintain that until we are prepared to repudiate the principles of the Declaration of Indipendence and abjure all idea of justice and humanity, we can render no voluntary obedience to this act. The second resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That while we love and defend the Union that secures the objects for which this was said to be established, we are not to be deterred by any threats of disunion, or by any fear of evils, immediate or remote, present or future, from using all just and lawful means to aid and assist those who have the manliness and courage to escape from the prison house of bondage.

The third and fourth declare that while they desire liberty for themselves, and retain a spark of the spirit which led the Pilgrims across the Ocean; while they remember the golden rule and recognize the obligations of charity and love, and good will, their homes shall be opened to welcome the hunted fugitive as he passes their doors, in his flight from the national blood-hounds who are baying on his track.

They commend to every fugitive from Slavery the glorious sentiment of Patrick Henry—"Give me liberty or give me death."

The preamble and resolutions were ordered to be entered upon the public official records of the town."

It will be seen, from the above, that these Marshfield people are very strong Union men. They say they "love" and will "defend" the Union! How would it do to enroll them in the *great* "Union party" which is now in process of formation? They swear by the Union, and say they will "defend" it to the last. They *say* they subscribe to the test, and that test is a cry of Union! Union! under all circumstances and in every crisis.

AN EXPLODED SWINDLE.

We take the following from a Baltimore paper: The concern referred to in the annexed article from the New York Courier of Tuesday morning has published its advertisements extensively throughout the country. The prospect seems to be a bad one, both for newspaper publishers and purchasers of tickets:

"*Another Lottery Concern Broken up.* I. Townsend, Secretary of a concern called the "World's Fair Art Union Company"—situated at No. 50, Wail street—was arrested yesterday by officer Crosset, of the Lower Police Court, charged with swindling persons by receiving money for lottery tickets, promising, if the lucky holder, to entitle him to a free passage to the World's Fair, $100 in money when he would get there, also advertising the same as an incorporated company by the New York Legislature. Townsend's name is on the circular of the company as Secretary. The drawing was advertised to take place on the 25th of March. This company, from what can be ascertained, have already obtained about $15,000 by the course they have taken, and the Post Office has recently been flooded with letters from all parts of the country for this company, with sums of money inclosed. The complainant to the case is John E. Coleman, residing at 285, Madison street, and the prisoner was committed for examination by Justice Osborne."

It so happened that the very mail which brought us the above paragraph brought us, too, the circular of this "World's Fair Union Company," making its very friendly proposals for the chance of the pleasure of our company on board of a first class Packet Ship to London. We are much obliged to the Courier & Enquirer for permitting us from being "*sold*" to Messrs. Townsend and his rascally confederates.

Register.

We were not so fortunate as the Register was in this respect. We published in our last this advertisement and called attention to it Editorially, supposing it was an honest concern. "*Sold!*" We hereby retract our notice of this concern, and caution our readers against it.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE. Like the well-laden dog in the fable, who lost what he had by greedily grasping at his own shadow for more, the very excess of schemes on the public treasury defeated nearly all. Though the legislation of the last session of Congress is so little creditable to the nation, the country should rejoice that so many wild schemes, which passed one or the other House of Congress, fell through in the end and were saved to the treasury. They are estimated to amount to about thirty-five millions—among them the following, by a rough calculation:

French Spoliations, passed Senate	$5,000,000
River and Harbors, passed House	2,300,000
Lunatic bill, 10,000,000 acres, passed Senate	12,250,000
Land grants for railroads in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, &c., passed the Senate, say 6,000,000 acres,	7,500,000
Total	$27,050,000

Rich. Enquirer.

FROM THE SOUTH—INTERESTING ITEMS. BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 6. The New Orleans mails up to the 27th ult. (as late as due) have arrived.

The steamer General Lamar got aground on the Bar at the mouth of the Brazos. Half her cargo was saved. She was got off, but will probably prove a total loss.

A deep laid plan of some negroes, near Branham, to rise and escape to Mexico, has been discovered, and three white leaders pursued. The negroes had already provided themselves with several kegs of powder, guns, pistols, &c. A similar plan of rising had been discovered in Columbus.

Colorado, the Wild Woman of Navidad has been caught, and turns out to be an African negress who has been roaming in the woods for 15 years.

The town of Peris, Mexico, was recently captured by a horde of Indians, who committed the greatest atrocities. Durango, Cahula, and Chihuahua have been overrun with Indians.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes the following extract from an original letter from Kossuth to Dr. Frank Taylor, as he was about leaving Turkey. Congress has just passed a joint resolution tendering the use of a public vessel to Kossuth and his companions;

"America's glorious example gave us courage to resist the treacherous despotism of Austria—America's approbation supported our resolution in the days of danger—America's sympathy is the hope and consolation of every Hungarian in the present day of our adversity. May your country be ever great, glorious and free."

Kutahja, (Asia Minor) } L. KOSSUTH,
2nd May, 1850. } *Exiled Gov. of Hungary.*

The Rail Road Surveyors are now at work in the vicinity of this place, locating the road. We took occasion, last week, to speak of their industry and selfdenial; and we have now only to add that the Stockholders may rest assured that this corps is doing their duty to the brim.

Several surveys have been made through the out skirts and suburbs of town, both on the Northern and Southern side; and we learn the result is most favorable to running the road on the Southern side. No place has yet been decided upon for the depot.

Salisbury Watchman.

The Maryland Reform Convention has adopted a clause authorizing the Legislature to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of debtors, not exceeding $500; also a clause forbidding any future lottery grants after the expiration of existing grants.

COTTON SPINDLES IN GREAT BRITAIN. MANCHESTER, Jan 31, 1851. Our trade report of the 1st ult. contained a table of the exports of textile fabrics in the past year compared with 1849, and we have now the pleasure of adding some further statistics which bear upon the cotton trade.

Those of our friends who have received our trade report for some years past, are perhaps aware that we have—in the absence of all recent statistical records on the subject—endeavored to arrive at the extent of the cotton manufacturing power of this country, by collecting the number of spindles direct from the trade. We published the result of these returns at different times, and in our trade report of the 1st of April, 1846, we estimated the number of spindles in Great Britain at 17,500,000 for 1845. We have great pleasure in being able to give to day, the first Government return on this important subject, and to add, that our estimate for 1845 has been fully borne out by the former. The number of spindles, since added, being quite accounted for by the yearly increase which has taken place in the manufacturing power up to the present time.

The rapid increase in spinning will be apparent from the following:

In 1829 the number of mule spindles used in the Cotton manufacturing of England was estimated by our friend Mr. John Kennedy, at	7,000,000
" 1832, according to Mr. Bains and others	9,000,000
" 1845, our estimate	17,500,000
" 1850, according to a Government return just published	20,977,017

The following table shows at a glance, the quantity of cotton taken by the trade annually for the last twenty years; we have reduced the deliveries into yarn at the present average weekly production per spindle, and have taken No. 40's mule yarn (a much higher No. than the present average production) as our standard of calculation, in order to show than the present spinning power is fully adequate, to reduce the largest annual supply of cotton we have as yet received, into fine numbers of yarns, if required:

Table showing the Annual Deliveries of Cotton to the Trade of Great Britain, and the number of Spindles required to render such quantities into No. 40's Mule Twist.

Years.	Deliveries. lbs. of Cotton.	Spindles. required.
1831	262,700,000	8,083,076
1832	276,900,000	8,520,000
1833	287,000,000	8,830,769
1834	303,400,000	9,335,384
1835	318,100,000	9,787,692
1836	347,400,000	10,689,230
1837	365,700,000	11,252,307
1838	416,700,000	12,821,537
1839	381,700,000	11,744,614
1840	458,900,000	14,120,000
1841	438,100,000	13,480,000
1842	435,100,000	13,387,692
1843	517,800,000	15,932,307
1844	544,000,000	16,738,460
1845	606,600,000	18,664,614
1846	614,300,000	18,901,537
1847	441,400,000	13,581,537
1848	576,600,000	17,741,537
1849	629,900,000	19,381,537
1850	584,300,000	17,975,384

Du Fay & Co's Circular.

A TRIP TO WILMINGTON. We took a flying trip to Wilmington, a few days since, and when gliding along in a splendid and commodious car, at the rate of 25 miles an hour, with scarcely any perceptible motion, we could only compare it to *flying*—more especially when we contrasted it with our experience in travelling on the same "Great Southern Mail Route," some twelve or fifteen years ago, at the same season, in a two horse-cart, at the rate of about three miles an hour and sitting on mail bags. The Rail Road is now in fine order, about 120 miles having been re-laid with T iron, and the balance on the road being in progress. The Company have several new passenger cars, constructed with all the modern improvements, and the ease and rapidity with which we were hurried along, almost tempted us to exclaim, in the language of the miser to his son in reference to making money, "make railroads—honestly, if you can—but make them."

We also visited the workshops of the Company in Wilmington, and went on board of one of their steamboats. We were truly gratified to witness the order and regularity observed in every particular, and had no idea that the Company possessed such ample means for manufacturing and repairing the various articles requisite for use. The business of the Company appears to be rapidly on the increase, and the day is doubtless near at hand when the road will amply remunerate the owners.

The thrifty appearance and expanded dimensions of Wilmington also agreeably surprised us. We had not been in that town since 1823, and although we had frequent intimations of its rapid improvement since the completion of the Railroad, we little expected to see in it so many spacious and elegant public and private buildings, and such a go-ahead spirit of activity and emulation in its citizens.

In addition to the above, we were somewhat astonished at the numerous towns and villages springing into existence, as if by magic, on the line of the Railroad. Goldsborough and Wilson, are increasing rapidly; and at almost all of the depots, stores and private buildings are being erected. We were absent only a few days, and we can heartily commend a trip to Wilmington, as an antidote to the depression of spirits so frequently besetting those engaged in monotonous pursuits.

Tarborough Press.

A GOOD CHARACTER. A good character is to a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building on it; he can build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity—a helping hand will never be wanted; but let a single part of this be defective, and you go at hazard, amidst doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruin. Without a good character, poverty is a curse—with it, is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where a good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of tears, centres in, and is derived from a good character. Therefore, acquire this as the first and most valuable.

There is but one road to permanent happiness and prosperity, and that is the path of unspotted integrity, of high-souled honor, of the most transparent honesty.

The Nouvelliste of Marseilles, announces that the Prince Abbas-Pacha, of Egypt, the descendent of Mehemet Ali, has quite lost his reason. About two months ago, he retired to a desert, a few leagues from Cairo, where surrendering himself entirely to the most shameful distractions, he has declined to hear anything in business affairs, and even to receive his ministers. On a late occasion, he gave orders to have several thousand live rats taken and brought to him. The order dare not be disobeyed, and the rats were accordingly caught in Cairo, and being brought to the Prince, he had them let loose in a large enclosed space, where they served as food for the numerous cats which he has reared in his palace.

This affair has caused great excitement in Egypt, and the deposition of the Abbas-Pacha is openly spoken of.

WALL STREET BANK EXCITEMENT. A telegraphic despatch from Albany, states that all the notes of the Lewis County Bank which were presented on Friday, were redeemed. Precisely an opposite statement was received by some of the New York brokers. They consequently declined purchasing.

A despatch was also received at New York announcing that the Hollister Bank of Buffalo had not and would not fail.

The failure of Messrs. Austens and Spicer, the Auction House, is confirmed; their liabilities are supposed by good judges to be about $1000,000, a large part of which, it is believed, will be ultimately paid.

FLOOD IN THE APPOMATTOX. We learn that the Appomattox River is higher than it has been known since 1795. At Petersburg the water is up to the market house, and to reach the bridge leading to the Richmond Railroad Depot, (at Pocahuntas,) boats are indispensably necessary. The bridge yesterday morning was regarded as in great danger of being carried away. The river has overflowed the dams and canals connected with the manufacturing establishments just above the town, and the worst consequences are to be apprehended. *Rich. Enq.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Effects of the Resignation of the Ministry on the Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—2 p. m. The resignation of the ministry has caused a depression in the cotton market, and there is less disposition to purchase. The sales to-day are 4,000 bales at unchanged prices, but closing flat.

It is the general impression that Lord John Russell will continue in office as a leader, and sir James Graham be appointed Premier; should Lord Stanly go in, trouble is feared.

The movement by Austria and Prusia, in levying an increased tax on imports of goods and twist from England into Germany, is likely to operate unfavorably on trade in Manchester.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Terrible Shaking Among the Gamblers.

BOSTON, March 9. At about ten o'clock last night, an awful hubbub was kicked up around the city, on account of Marshal Tukey and his entire posse of day and night police, numbering about sixty, making a descent on a number of gambling houses.

The marshal laid his plans in such a cute manner that the gamblers, in many instances, did not get wind of what was brewing until they found themselves in the hands of the police. At No. 20, Sudbury Street, kept by Stacey, we believe about forty sporting gents were strung together with iron bracelets, somewhat after the manner a Connecticut Yankee strings onions. They were taken to the Leverett street jail, to remain there some thirty-six hours.

At "The Arbor," also in Sudbury street, some twenty lovers of illegal sport were nabbed, and, without much ceremony, put into the man-cage. At this place some difficulty was found in making an entrance, as the door was strongly bolted; but the inimitable Tukey went right through a side window, and was followed up by his backers. No. 7, Sudbury Street, kept by Hoyt, was also besieged by some half dozen of the police, who secured eighteen breakers of law and order. A man named Cummings made a desperate rush from the second story window, and bruised himself considerably.

The "Chesnut Cottage," in Portland street, and several gambling houses at the South end, were also visited, but the birds had flown, though a few more were taken besides those enumerated. Among the crowd taken and caged were a number of our first men, but we think it best not to publish names. But little resistance was made by the gamblers. They manifested no indications of being possessed of any plot. Measures had been taken by the marshal to prevent the escape of any after once arrested. The bracelets were not so large as to allow any to get out, and the several couple were attached together in a line so that all marched in their several battallions with perfect order and safety.

The excitement around town consequent on these arrests was very great, and the crowds in the streets around the several houses where the arrests were made were very numerous. Among the chain gangs, we noticed young, middle-aged, and even old men. We presume the police court will make their several cases accord with the tune of two dollars and cost.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Arrest of supposed Fugitives—Detention of the Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8—p. m. A colored woman and her child were arrested yesterday in Columbia county. They are alleged to be fugitive slaves, and are claimed as belonging to Mr. John Perdue, of Baltimore county, Maryland. He states that they ran off from him in 1849. A writ of habeas corpus has been issued, and an examination of the case is to take place to-day before Judge Kane.

The mail from Baltimore did not reach our post office until 10 o'clock this morning, having been detained by deep snow on the railroad track.

Fugitive Slaves at Portland, Me.

BOSTON, March 6. A gentleman just from Portland informs me that thirty-one fugitive slaves left that city yesterday for St. John's, N. B. They were urged to remain by the citizens, who promised them protection; but they were living in constant fear, and preferred to go into safety. A number of fugitives still remain at Portland, declaring that they will never be taken alive.

Fugitive Slave Case—Further Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, p. m. The legality of the warrant upon which the alleged fugitive slaves, belonging to Mr. Perdue, of Baltimore county, were arrested, was argued this morning, and the court decided the warrant was legal. The examination of witnesses was proceeded with; three of them testified positively to the identity of the alleged fugitives.

We shall see whether Mr. Perdue gets his slaves. "There's many a slip," &c.

[Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

BALTIMORE, March 8, 1851.

A difficulty of some importance has arisen between Maryland and Pennsylvania on account of the recent recovery of a fugitive slave by Mr. J. S. Mitchell, of Cecil county, Maryland, his agents having stolen the woman and her child off, without risking the making out of his claim in due course of law. The governor of Pennsylvania has sent a requisition to the governor of Maryland for the person of Mr. J. S. Mitchell, as a fugitive from justice in that State. The charge consists of having employed agents to carry off not only his slave, but her child, which was the issue of a marriage contracted in New Jersey two years after she made her escape from him, and which is claimed by Pennsylvania as a free child, but under the laws of Maryland, being of a slave mother, is a slave child. The two agents, Messrs. Price and Albertis, have already, it will be remembered, been tried and convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary, for kidnapping her and her child at Philadelphia.

Governor Lowe has, of course, declined to give Mr. Mitchell up, as he has committed no offence against the laws of Maryland, and has addressed an able reply to the letter accompanying the requisition, in which he is sustained by a written opinion furnished by Attorney Brent.

BRITISH EMIGRATION. The British shipping employed in conveying emigrants to America is estimated at 240,000 tons. It is supposed that the emigration from Ireland alone, last year, was over 300,000 souls. The London Times estimates that the stream of emigration from Irelend, if uninterrupted, will, at its present rate, reduce the Irish population in twenty years to third of their present numbers. There is also an increasing emigration from England, which, says the Times, has so long been accustomed to regard excess of population as the only danger, that she will be slow to weigh as seriously perhaps as she ought this rapid substraction of her sinew and bone, and consequent diminution of physical strength.

THE PRINTER. Many men who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as Printers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned commentator on Laws, was a printer by trade. King George III learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a Printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest Theologian that ever lived, is a Printer. Gentlemen of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held up to the credit of the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

Lieut. Colonel Dickinson of the Palmetto Regiment, being wounded at the storming of Cherubusco, was left in the hospital at Miscoac. In the delirium of fever he heard a drum beat the reveille at early morn. Raising himself with an effort, he looked calmly toward the window, and said in his deep tones of command, "Battalion, halt! order arms! rest!" falling back, immediately expired.

THE SHORT ROUTE FROM CHINA. Among the wonderful importations in the Empire City, arrived yesterday, is a small chest of tea, which has been sixty-nine days only from Shanghai to New York. It was thirty-four days *en route* to San Francisco, and thirty-five to New York. It came by Gregory's express, and is intended for President Pillmore.

New York Herald.

WILLIAM H. MARSH, Esq. aged *two years and seven months*, led the orchestra, on the small drum at a concert on the 22d at Tripler Hall, New York. There can be little doubt that he is the first musician of the Marsh family for his age, and stands the tallest drum major of *Infantry* that the world has yet seen.

The following poem by Martin F. Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," has been kindly sent us for publication. Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Tupper proposes to visit this country during the present year. *Ex. Paper.*

TO THE UNION.

Giant aggregate of nations,
Glorious whole of glorious parts,
Unto endless generations
Live united, hands and hearts!
Be it storm or summer weather,
Peaceful calm or battle jar,
Stand in beauteous strength together,
Sister States, as now ye are!

Every petty class-dissension—
Heal it up as quick as thought;
Every paltry place-pretension—
Crush it, as a thing of naught:
Let no narrow, private treason
Your great onward progress bar,
But remain, in right and reason,
Sister States, as now ye are.

Fling away absurd ambition!
People, leave that toy to kings:
Envy, jealousy, suspicion—
Be above such grovelling things!
In each other's joys delighted,
All your hate be joys of war,
And by all means keep united,
Sister States, as now ye are!

Were I but some scornful stranger,
Still my counsel would be just—
Break the band, and all is danger,
Mutual fear, and dark distrust;
But you know me for a brother,
And a friend who speaks from fear:
Be as one, then, with each other,
Sister States, as now ye are!

* * * * * *

So, a peerless constellation,
May those stars forever blaze!
Three-and-ten-times threefold nation,
Go ahead in power and praise!
Like the many-breasted goddess,
Throned on her Ephesian car,
Be one heart in many bodies,
Sister States, as now ye are.

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Albury, January 15, 1851.

SNOW HILL ACADEMY.

THE Ninth Session of this institution will commence in the

New Building,

on the Hill, on monday the 24th of March next.

In this institution young men are prepared for College or fitted for the ordinary duties of active life. At the urgent solicitation of the friends and patrons of the School, I will continue to act as instructor of the same, relying and confiding upon the good will and approbation of an enlightened community for encouragement and support. The discipline will be found to be mild and efficient, and every attention is paid to the intellectual and moral improvement of the student.

Good board can be obtained in or near the village at rates ranging from $5 to $7 per month, washing included.

TERMS.

Greek, Latin, and Mathematics,	$12 per ses. of 5 mo.	
Higher English, branches	8 " "	do
Lower English, "	6 " "	do

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. No deviation from the above rates.

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*

Snow Hill, Feb. 25th, 1851. 38—4w.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va.

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

KERR & MARBURY,

Successors to James P. Smith,

Importers and Dealers in

China, Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass,

AND EARTHERN WARE,

Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.

Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,

SYCAMORE STREET,

Petersburg, Va.

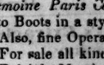
Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l H. Marks,



Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Sale of Land.

ON Saturday the 22d of March instant, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at Rolesville, all the lands on the east side of the old stage road, belonging to the estate of Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd, known as the Ezell land—part of which is the old mill-pond tract. MARY WHITAKER, *Executor.*

March 1, 1851. 37—td.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

To my Friends and Customers at CHAPEL HILL. I shall visit the Hill immediately after my return from the North, to take measures of such gentlemen as desire us to furhish their Clothing for the approaching Commencement. My purpose is to be at Miss Ann Hilliards on or about the 26th or 27th of March. THOS. M. OLIVER,

OF OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, March 15, 1851. 38—

LOST.

IN the streets of Raleigh, on the 11th instant, a Lady's French-worked cambric handkerchief. A suitable reward will be given to the person who may deposite this handkerchief at the Standard office.

March 12, 1851. 38—1t.

City Tax List.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according to law. WM. DALLAS HAYWO

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37¾
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37¾
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*

January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Cafoline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz Low's old Brown Windso
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap,
6 doz. Creams, and Oléphane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

PYFER & CO.
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have been prosecuting the Lottery business for the last twenty-three years—daily selling

Handsome and Brilliant Prizes

To their thousand of patrons, feel incumbent on them for the good of their fellow-men, in ameliorating their condition, to enlighten the uninformed where and how to obtain wealth and its concomitant luxuries.

We therefore respectfully submit to the inspection of the public generally throughout the United States, the annexed

Galaxy of Rich and Gorgeous Lotteries!!!

The Schemes for the month of March are of unusual merit and brilliancy, and commend themselves by their own raciness to the esteem of all who seek the

Potent Influence of Wealth!

All orders for Lucky Tickets or Packages to receive immediate and faithful attention, should be carefully addressed to the truly fortunate old-established and popular house of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for March, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	8,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	2½	8 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	32,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
7	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
8	88,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
10	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
11	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
14	13,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
15	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
17	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	2 of 30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
24	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
29	75,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	30	95 00
31	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

March 1, 1851. 33—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

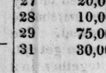
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.



THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,

No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave $180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ " 250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 " 300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.

BATTLE AND COMPANY,

Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING

their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,

North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110.	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex. Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

State of North Carolina—Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.

Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D., 1851.

L. JOHNSON, C. C. C.

February, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 33—6w.

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early Chins Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton, Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

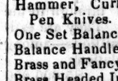
Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to H me Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by

POMROY & O'NEAL.

January 18, 1851. 23—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new*.

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard,